The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1869. NUMBER 120.

WASHINGTON.

Increase in Revenue Collections in Various Districts.

An Executive Order of Interest to Office-Holders.

The President's Views on Political Affairs in Mississippi.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS ON POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN MISSISSIPPI.

Senator Thayer, in conversation with the President yesterday called his attention to the speech of Judge Dent, in which the latter declared that the President had said to him privately that he was opposed to extremes, and believed the Southern men honest, but could not say this openly but the whole Radical party should jump on him like wild cats, and that he ended by saying: "Go on, Dent; I hope you will be elected." The President informed Senator Thayer that he had sent a slip containing this report to Judge Dent, and asked whether it was correct, but had received no reply. The President then read a copy of a letter he had addressed to Dent before the latter was nominated, in which the President warned Dent that the tender of the nomination to him was a trick of the old rebels to regain power, and that his (Grant's) duty to the country, and to the party which elected him, was to support the party which opposed Dent, and that he should do so [illegible]. He had no desire whatever for the success of the Conservatives, and he hoped Dent would not be a party to the movement. The President further assured Senator Thayer that he earnestly desired the election of Mr. Alcorn. The conversation then turned upon Nebraska and the Fifteenth Amendment. The President expressed the hope that the Governor of that State would convene the Legislature [illegible] so as to secure the State for the amendment.

LIQUOR SEIZURES.

The wholesale seizure of illicit stills in Brooklyn by Collector Pleasanton has been in contemplation for some time. The organization of roughs to protect these stills was discovered, and the localities and modes of operation carefully ascertained. It was found that no successful movement could be made without the aid of a body of armed men, so the authorities placed a force of seventy picked men at his disposal. The locality thus invaded and rendered useless for further operations of the kind has long been regarded at the department here as one of the first in the country.

INCREASE IN REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

A comparative statement has been prepared at [illegible]

[illegible]

MISSOURI.

[illegible]

OHIO.

[illegible]

NORTH CAROLINA.

[illegible]

[illegible] The Dutch Church is about [illegible], fully covered by insurance.

TORONTO, Oct. 27.—The distillery owned by Gooderham & Worts was partially destroyed by fire last night. Loss, [illegible]. Another fire, at the same time, destroyed twelve houses, at the corner of Queen and Brock streets.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 27.—The American Hotel, and several stores adjacent, were burned, in the village of Charlotte, this morning. Loss, [illegible]; mostly insured.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.

CATHOLIC SYMPATHY FOR FATHER HYACINTHE.

Several prominent Catholics have expressed their sympathy for Father Hyacinthe, and say that circumstances compelled him to raise issue with the Church. They declare that the day of regular orders in the Catholic Church, except for missionary purposes, in assisting secular parochial priests, has passed, and a motion will be made by advanced Gallican Bishops, at the Œcumenical Council, to abolish most of the orders now existing.

THE SUB-TREASURYSHIP.

The resignation of General Butterfield and his probable successor were the chief topics of discussion to-day on Wall street. Several names were mentioned, but there is no intimation that the position has been offered to any of them. Several merchants of Jersey City have signed a request for appointing Dudley S. Gregory Assistant Treasurer.

THE RECENT CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH DIVIDEND.

The Stock Exchange decided to-day that the recent dividend in Cleveland & Pittsburgh was not in violation of the rules, as it was in the form of a gift to the stockholders, and therefore the stock will be called as heretofore.

GOLD, STOCKS, ETC.

The stock and gold markets continue inactive, notwithstanding the ease in money, which is abundant, and offered, in several instances, at 4 per cent. The weakest stocks of the day were Lake Shore, St. Paul, and Northwestern.

RELEASED.

An order has been received at the Navy Yard for the release of R. D. Bogart, charged with stealing $1,000 belonging to the government.

THE CASE OF THE PRIVATEER CUBA.

It is understood that the officers of the Cuban man-of-war Cuba will be sent here for trial on a charge of violating the neutrality laws, and that [illegible]

PEORIA.

[illegible]

JACKSONVILLE.

[illegible]

INDIANA.

[illegible]

IOWA.

[illegible]

MINNESOTA.

[illegible]

VIRGINIA.

[illegible]

KENTUCKY.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

George Peabody Seriously Ill in London.

The Spanish Situation.

Elections in Belgium.

Great Britain.

DEATH OF THE HONDURAS MINISTER.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Jean de Francisco Martin, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Honduras, died in this city yesterday.

GEORGE PEABODY SERIOUSLY ILL.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

George Peabody is seriously ill, and his recovery is considered doubtful.

CHURCH MATTERS.

Rev. Mr. Temple publicly expresses regret at the anxiety and excitement caused by his promotion to the Bishopric of Exeter. He would be glad to [illegible]

[illegible]

THE PORTAGE LAKE SHIP CANAL.

[illegible]

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

[illegible]

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

[illegible]

THRILLING NARRATIVE OF THE WRECK OF A WHALER.

The Captain's Story of the Loss of His Wife and Children, and Most of His Crew.

[illegible]

THE LIBRARY HALL DINNERS.

[illegible]

MASONIC NOTICES.

[illegible]

I. O. O. F.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

ROSS & GOSSAGE,

106 & 108 STATE

AND

56 and 58 Washington-sts.,

Will open, on THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 27, the largest assortment of Real Thread, Guipure, Point Gaze, Point Applique and

REAL LACES

Of every kind, ever offered in Chicago, and of their own importation, in choice, new Patterns, and much below regular prices. Also, a very large assortment of Real Lyons Cloak

VELVETS,

In all widths, some of EXTRA QUALITY, made to our own order and not to be had elsewhere, all of which we offer at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

OPERA FANS

In new and elegant designs, in great variety, at

LOW PRICES.

FURS.

STRYKER & BARNES,

FUR MANUFACTURERS

A large stock of Fine Dark Sea Coast Maine Mink, in all the fashionable shapes. Persianna and Astrakan SACQUES of the best quality.

Royal Ermine, Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Siberian Squirrel, and all other Furs now worn by Ladies.

Furs shown in the BEST LIGHTED Fur Room in the country.

112 & 114 Washington-st.,

Corner Clark.

FURS! FURS!

SUPERIOR STOCK.

Low Prices.

BREWSTER, Furrier,

Sherman House.

ELECTION NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Oct. [illegible], 1869.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, on the Second day of November next, an election will be held in the City of Chicago for the following officers, to-wit:

MAYOR,
CITY COLLECTOR,
CITY ATTORNEY,
CITY TREASURER,
CLERK OF THE POLICE COURT.

FIRST WARD—1 Alderman and 1 Constable.
SECOND WARD—1 Alderman and 1 Constable.
THIRD WARD—1 Alderman and 1 Constable.
FOURTH WARD—1 Alderman and 1 Constable.
FIFTH WARD—2 Aldermen and 1 Constable.
SIXTH WARD—1 Alderman and 1 Constable.
SEVENTH WARD—2 Aldermen and 1 Constable.
EIGHTH WARD—1 Alderman and 1 Constable.
NINTH WARD—2 Aldermen and 1 Constable.
TENTH WARD—1 Alderman and 1 Constable.
ELEVENTH WARD—1 Alderman and 1 Constable.
TWELFTH WARD—1 Alderman and 1 Constable.
THIRTEENTH WARD—2 Aldermen and 1 Constable.
FOURTEENTH WARD—2 Aldermen and 1 Constable.
FIFTEENTH WARD—1 Alderman and 1 Constable.
SIXTEENTH WARD—1 Alderman and 1 Constable.
SEVENTEENTH WARD—1 Alderman and 1 Constable.
EIGHTEENTH WARD—2 Aldermen and 1 Constable.
NINETEENTH WARD—2 Aldermen and 1 Constable.
TWENTIETH WARD—1 Alderman and 1 Constable.

A. H. BODMAN, City Clerk.

RAILROADS.

SHORTEST AND CHEAPEST

LINE TO THE

Southwest.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

Will open their line for business to LEBANON, Mo., 185 miles southwest from St. Louis, on

WEDNESDAY, the 6th of October, Next.

[illegible]

WM. H. PATRIARCHE,
Superintendent.

[illegible]

NEW MUSIC.

NOT A CRUST. SONG AND CHORUS.

Mailed for 35 cents.

A Song for the Hearts of the People. Any Music Dealer will mail you a copy. T. W. MARTIN, Publisher, corner Clark and Madison-sts., Chicago.

WEATHER STRIPS.

SAVE YOUR FUEL.

TORREY'S WEATHER STRIPS.

J. W. D. KELLEY & BRO., Sole Agents, 162 Lake-st.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

1437 Indiana-av., House and Lot,

[illegible]

RESTAURANTS.

FREE LUNCH

Every day, at the Bar of

CAFE DELMONICO,

[illegible] Washington-st., Chicago.

DRY GOODS.

J. B. SHAY.

Winter Opening

OF

CLOAKS

AND

SUITS,

TUESDAY,

Nov. 2, 1869.

112, 114 & 116

Lake-st.

GIFT CONCERT.

GIFT CONCERT.

[illegible]

FURNITURE.

CHAS TOBEY,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

Bedding & Mirrors

Of every description. Has in work and in store large additions (to his former extensive stock) of the newest and most elegant designs of Furniture. All at

Greatly Reduced Prices

Any goods manufactured to order from the celebrated CALIFORNIA LAUREL Wood.

Laurel Wood Veneers for sale.

87, 89 & 91 State-st.,

CHICAGO.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

WM. W. STRONG,

[illegible] Randolph-st.

POULTRY EXHIBITION.

POULTRY EXHIBITION.

THE THIRD EXHIBITION OF THE

Northwestern Poultry Association

Will be held at

LIBRARY HALL,

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,

NOV. 10, 11 and 12.

COMPETITION OPEN TO ALL.

Liberal Premium List.

For premium lists, or any information desired, address, with stamp, W. T. SHEPHERD, Cor. Sec'y, [illegible] South Water-st., Chicago.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

To Butchers, Pork Packers, Brewers, Hotel Keepers, &c.

BENT & GOWARD,

[illegible]

THE SCHOOLEY & WISHUP REFRIGERATOR CO.

TO LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS!

[illegible]

LELAND STANFORD, President.

JOSEPH CRACKBON, Secretary.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

[illegible] THOMAS & CO.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements for the WESTERN SOLDIERS' FRIEND AND FIRESIDE COMPANION should be handed in on or before Thursday of each week. Office, No. 3 Custom House Place, Chicago.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FOR SALE.

Natural History of the State of New York.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

PATENTS.

FARWELL, ELLSWORTH & CO., [illegible]

HOPS.

HULL, LIDELL & CO.,

DEALERS IN HOPS

215 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.

WANTED.

[illegible]

WANTED—100 FARM HANDS.

[illegible]

The Tribune.

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PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
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Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered Sunday excepted, [illegible] cents per week.
Daily, delivered Sunday included, [illegible] cents per week.
Address TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1869.

CITY AND COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

CITY OFFICERS.

For Mayor—Colonel R. B. Mason.
For Treasurer—David A. Gage.
For Collector—W. J. Onahan.
For Attorney—Israel N. Stiles.
For Clerk of Police Court—C. B. Mason.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge of the Superior Court—Joseph E. Gary.
Clerk of the Superior Court—A. P. Stevenson.
Judge of the County Court—M. R. M. Wallace.
Clerk of the County Court—J. G. Gindele.
Treasurer—R. S. Hesbonn.
Recorder—Abel Wolcott.
Superintendent of Schools—Albert G. Lane.
Police Commissioner—Mark Sheridan.
Justices of the Peace—Max Eberhardt, A. H. Barnum.

MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Seventeenth District—S. S. Hayes, Joseph Medill, John C. Haines.
Eighteenth District—Charles Hitchcock, W. F. Coolbaugh.
Nineteenth District—Elliott Anthony, Daniel Cameron.

TOWN OFFICERS.

South Chicago—Collector, M. W. Kerwin; Supervisor, F. F. Hamson; Assistant Supervisor, Anton Berg; Town Clerk, C. H. Ferrell.
West Chicago—Collector, Alonzo Ramsdell; Supervisor, Henry Ackhoff; Assistant Supervisor, A. L. Morrison; Town Clerk, H. B. Bogue.
North Chicago—Collector, Otto Peltzer; Supervisor, Robert Clark; Assistant Supervisor, H. N. Powers; Town Clerk, Jonas Sergeant.

COLONEL R. B. MASON.

Colonel R. B. Mason, the candidate for Mayor on the Citizens' ticket, returned yesterday from the East, and last evening addressed the people in the Third, Fourth, Eleventh, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth Wards. He was everywhere received with the greatest enthusiasm. The Barnacles had been telling the voters all over the city that Colonel Mason was not a candidate for Mayor, that he was a Prohibitionist, that he was a tool of the railroads, and had been nominated by their influence, and that he had gone away from the city to avoid questions that would be propounded to him, etc., etc. The truth of all this matter is that Colonel Mason left the city in pursuance of an engagement made more than a year ago, and he made his acceptance of the nomination contingent upon his being allowed to fulfil this engagement. He has returned in time to put all the calumnies at rest which the Barnacles have been retailing against him, and he is doing so most effectually.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

It seems to be the deliberate purpose of the Tammany Ring of this city that the ordinary safeguards of political purity shall be removed as far as possible from the ballot-box at the coming election. This determination is as despotic and dangerous as the policies of weak and reckless men usually are, when invested with ill-gotten power. Keeping up the miserable pretence that this is a contest between the Democratic and Republican parties, when they know it is a contest between two wholly different parties, each of which includes indifferently Democrats and Republicans, they nominated judges of election, all of whom, at some of the precincts, whether calling themselves Democrats or Republicans, are creatures of the Ring. Having packed the judges of election so as in some cases to secure them all of one party for the purpose of this contest, a fair regard for decency would have dictated that one clerk of election at each precinct should belong to the Citizens' party. Had the Central Committee of the Ring been willing to assent to this, there is no real doubt that the judges of election, who have the appointing of the two clerks at each voting place, would have followed their advice. To this end the Citizens' Committee prepared and submitted to the other committee for their acquiescence the following proposed note of agreement:

> The Citizens' General Committee and the Republican Central Committee hereby agree [illegible]
>
> THOS. HOYNE, Chairman.

To which they received the following answer:

> CHICAGO, 84 LaSalle Street, Oct. 27, 1869.
>
> Hon. Thos. Hoyne:
>
> SIR: The Republican Campaign Committee instruct me to say that the appointment of clerks of election is the duty of the judges of election, and this committee will not interfere with such appointment. Yours truly,
>
> JOHN L. BEVERIDGE, Chairman.

In justice to General Beveridge we must state that when the proposition of the Citizens' Committee was presented to him he said it was fair and just, and that he personally had no objection to it, but that, as he was not the committee, he could not give his assent to it without first consulting them.

Now, let the public take notice that the proposition of the Citizens' Committee was not to "interfere" with the judges of election, but merely to signify to them that if they should see fit to appoint one clerk representing each organization (the law requiring the appointment of two clerks at each precinct), such a method of conducting the election would be satisfactory to both organizations. If any ballot-box-stuffing or frauds in counting the votes are contemplated in any of the wards, it would, of course, be unwise to consent to any proposition looking to the appointment of a clerk representing the Citizens' organization. If no frauds are contemplated, there would, of course, be no motive for refusing so fair a proposition. Hence, we say that the refusal of the Ring to assent to the proposition of the Citizens' Committee is *prima facie evidence of fraud.* They knew that the request of the Citizens' Committee was fair and honest, and had no end in view but impartiality. Yet they dodged behind the poor pretence that they could not control the judges of election!

Every man knows that when a political party, of whatever name, contending for half a million dollars a year of fees and patronage, refuses to give its opponent a single judge or clerk of election at a particular number of precincts, it means fraud. A judge of election of each party is necessary to prevent false registration, unlawful voting, and unlawful counting of votes. Both an inspector and clerk are necessary to prevent ballot-stuffing and fraud in counting the votes. The villainy of appointing a set of judges and clerks, all of whom belong to one party or ring, as the only official guardians of the purity of the ballot in a contest between two parties, or rather between the office-holders and the people, is exactly the kind of villainy which led to the formation of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee in 1855. It was because an honest election could not be had that the people rose in their might in San Francisco—exactly as they will one day do in New York, where ballot-box stuffing has been reduced to a science.

The citizens of Chicago have but one remedy for such foreshadowings of fraud. Let them organize strong committees in every ward, whose duty it shall be to take just such an account of the voting and challenges, and the counting of the votes, as they would were they lawful judges of election, to see that no man votes twice, or falsely personates another voter without being challenged, [illegible], and immediately arrested for his crime. Since the Ring are determined to remove the common safeguards against ballot-stuffing, let the citizens of Chicago and their committees in every ward attend to the matter with a vigor that will compel obedience to the law.

SPEECH AT SALT LAKE.

A private letter from a well-informed gentleman in Utah to one of the editors of THE TRIBUNE says:

> [illegible]

[illegible] in order to understand the results to which this movement may lead, should know that Mr. Stenhouse is the editor of the Salt Lake *Telegraph*, and for many years he has been one of Brigham's most trusted friends and ardent admirers. His daughter is one of the wives of Brigham's oldest son Joseph. His was the only paper that noticed the powerful speech of Mr. Colfax at Salt Lake. True, the editor, a polygamist himself, attempted to sustain that iniquitous system; but it was a lame and most impotent attempt, as hardly the most ignorant could fail to see. The *News*, the organ of Brigham, maintained a sullen and—for them—very prudent silence upon the whole subject. The editors of the *Magazine* are wealthy and influential, and it remains to be seen whether they will continue to resist the overshadowing power of Brigham Young. He will hardly dare to try the old familiar remedy of the bullet, but there need be no surprise if he does, for he has so long been accustomed to wield unlimited sway over his dupes that no one can tell to what measures his audacity may lead.

The principle of co-operation, from which Brigham and his satellites have expected so much, is not working so smoothly as they anticipated. They have formed, really, a gigantic monopoly, with Brigham as its head, establishing an immense wholesale store at Salt Lake City, with branches in every ward in the city, and in every town and settlement in the Territory. The faithful are expected to do all of their trading at these stores. The principle has also been introduced into mechanical and mercantile pursuits. All this is very beautiful in theory; but even the most stupid can see that it tends to concentrate all the temporal, as has been true of the spiritual, power in the hands of one man. It is against this one-man power that we think it will be found this movement is directed. Heretofore, all the Mormons engaged in whatever occupations they chose, giving in all cases one-tenth of their profits to the Church—that is, to Brigham. Hence, the business of a large number of men, who could not be taken into the co-operative concern, has been ruined. Of course, there is trouble with them. Too much, however, must not be expected from this movement. While Brigham and his leaders—perhaps a hundred in all—are intelligent, able, and exceedingly energetic men, the mass of the Mormons are woefully ignorant, intensely stolid, fanatical, and superstitious, and it will be better to await results with patience than to hope too much from this apparent revolt.

THE NECESSITY FOR A CHANGE.

Yesterday we called attention to the damaging effect upon the character and credit of Chicago that would be produced should the people defeat the Citizens' ticket, and thereby give their approval to the financial condition to which the Ring has brought it. We then showed that, for purposes of taxation, the entire property, real and personal, of Chicago had been assessed to its full cash value, and that upon this valuation ($265,000,000) the taxes for all purposes for the present year would be $8,750,000, or equal to thirty-two mills on the dollar. In other cities the tax is levied upon a valuation of from one-fourth to one-third the cash value, but in no city in the country is the rate of taxation higher than three per cent upon such partial valuation. To raise the same amount of taxation in those cities upon the same amount of property would require that their rate of taxation should be ninety-six mills on the dollar. In other words, the same $265,000,000 of property in New York, even under its present degraded, dishonest, and utterly reckless government, would not be taxed more than one-third the amount which Chicago will be compelled to collect from it before the 15th of March next. In addition to this astounding fact, which is attracting so much attention in all parts of the country, there is the other fact that this city and county are paying to its officers a compensation for mere clerical duties which has no precedent. The Treasurer of the United States, who holds in his hands $120,000,000 of the public money, and as much more of public securities,—who receives and pays out $40,000,000 a month, and whose duties call for the highest grade of ability,—receives a salary, all told, of $6,000 a year. But this city and county have two Treasurers, who receive for merely nominal duties—the one $24,000 and the other $60,000 a year. And Chicago, though it has in the hands of the Treasurer from one to two millions of dollars always, is week after week borrowing, from street brokers and others, petty sums to pay its current debts, and paying 10 per cent interest thereon.

Again: this city and county have three courts, and pay the Clerks thereof—one $75,000, one $35,000, and the other $25,000 a year. This city and county pay to the public prosecutor an annual sum equal to $15,000 for prosecuting four-shilling felons. This city and county keep and maintain a platoon of assessors, a company of tax-collectors, and a regiment of other officials, all drawing immense salaries and profits. As a natural consequence the bonded debt of the city and county grows by millions every year, and the city bonds are below par in every market.

We have a large annual tax and a large bonded debt for school purposes; and yet 60,000 of the 80,000 children of school age in Chicago are without the opportunity of learning even the simplest rudiments.

Under this overwhelming array of facts demanding a change of rules and of system, is it surprising that every person who has the least interest, present or contemplated, in Chicago, should feel a deep anxiety in the coming election? On the one side is promised change and reform; on the other the approval and continuance of the old system, with even greater abuses. Will the people of Chicago have the firmness, the courage, and the industry to go to the polls on Tuesday next, and show to the country their purpose to put an end to these abuses, which are destroying the credit of the city and hurrying it on to bankruptcy?

Let the people of Chicago look at the financial exhibit which the Ring presents for the coming year. The taxes to be collected upon the property within the city of Chicago, for municipal, State, county, and town purposes for 1869-'70, amount to $8,750,000. Estimating the entire population of the city at 300,000, this tax is equal to $29 for each man, woman, and child. This does not include the millions of dollars added to the bonded debt.

Let the people remember that the majority of these enormities have been produced by special legislation, procured for their own personal gain by the office-holders, through the agency of facile members of the Legislature. For years the Ring has dictated nearly every nomination for the Legislature, and has, through its creatures, obtained laws piling tax upon tax, and fees upon fees, for the benefit of those in office and their partners outside. Their present ticket is made up of old incumbents, their outside partners, and ex-members of the Legislature. The latter are to be rewarded by admission into office, and the receipt of enormous fees and salaries. Will not the citizens of Chicago give one hour on Tuesday next to correct these evils?

GENERAL SHERMAN ON THE CAPITAL QUESTION.

General Sherman's letter to the St. Louis Convention is the most salient criticism the movement has yet provoked. He, as a property-holder in St. Louis, objects to placing that city under the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of Congress, as, he assumed, would be required by the constitution if the capital should be brought there. But is it necessary that any city shall surrender its autonomy in order to have the capital brought to it?

The constitution provides that Congress shall have power—

> "To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings."

While it is provided that the site of the capital shall not exceed ten miles square, it is not provided that it need be more than one mile, or half a mile square. The actual property of the government at Washington is 550 acres, or less than one mile square, while the territory over which it gives, is about seven miles square. But even the jurisdiction over this seven miles square is a nuisance to Congress and an incubus to Washington. While Congress justly feels that the time of the representatives of the nation cannot be wasted in acting as Aldermen of a petty town, the residents of that town complain that, while they are deprived of the privileges of self-government, their municipal affairs are wholly neglected by Congress. The fencing of their public squares, paving their streets, and other matters of city government, are wholly neglected, while their chief property-holder, the government, pays no taxes, does not make its own sidewalks, and yet burdens the residents of the city with the expenses of self-government. Such has been the conflict between the needs of the city and the want of time on the part of Congress to attend to them heretofore, that Congress has endeavored to get rid of the "exclusive legislation" as much as possible by delegating it to a City Council; and, should the capital remain at Washington, there can be little doubt that the interests of both the nation and the city would very soon cause the area over which Congress should exercise its exclusive legislative powers to be limited to the 550 acres which are the actual property of the government and the site of its public buildings.

Again, the whole reason for engrafting this ten-mile square into the constitution has proved illusory and imaginary. Our Revolutionary fathers were full of classic ideas relative to republics, having no more modern illustrations to draw their wisdom from. They knew that the mobs of Athens had been too strong for its government, and that those of Rome had ever awed its Senate. But we in America know that Congress is in no danger from any city mob, in whatever city of the Union it might be held, and, if there were any such danger, it would be wholly removed by allowing the city to govern itself, in its own way, without immediate interference from Congress. The supposition, therefore, that Congress needs exclusive legislation over a petty district of a few square miles, in order to maintain its own safety and dignity, is wholly untrue. On the contrary, apart from the question of removing the capital, it needs to be wholly relieved of such jurisdiction. For purposes of military defence, the entire area of the country is under the control of Congress. It can, in war or peace, plant its forts and march its troops where it pleases, and this is all it needs to protect it from being overawed by mobs, or coerced by local or municipal governments. Should the capital, therefore, be removed to the magnificent plateau and grounds known as Shaw's Gardens, in the rear of, and overlooking St. Louis, neither the letter of the constitution nor any national necessity would require that the city government of St. Louis, or the relations of its people to the politics of the State of Missouri, should be divested or changed. Chicago might be willing to devote the one thousand acres which constitutes her South Park as a site for a capital. But she would not for that purpose forego her connection with the State of Illinois, her right to take part in the election of its officers, and still less her right to exclusive legislation relative to the affairs of the city. Nor, should Cincinnati be selected as the site of the capital, would it need that the legislative powers of Congress should molest the city itself. They should be confined to those beautiful and romantic hills in the rear of the city, which alone would be appropriate as the site of the capital.

We had fully anticipated this point, and among our first articles on this question took occasion to say that Chicago would never surrender the right of controlling her city government for the sake of becoming the capital. But, on mature reflection, we are convinced that no such sacrifice will be required of any city to which the seat of government may come.

CLASS LEGISLATION.

Congress, at its last session, appointed a number of investigating committees, with power to act during the recess. Among others there was a committee to inquire into the causes for the destruction of American ship-building. The causes for the almost total stoppage of American ship-building are easily ascertained. They are patent to everybody. The cost of the material of every kind used in ship-building is so great that no ship can be built in this country and compete with foreign-built ships. Another cause is that the use of wooden ships is rapidly declining, and the demand of all nations, and for all purposes, is for iron vessels. But the same reason which prohibits the construction of wooden ships in the United States applies equally to the building of iron ships. Building ships of either wood or iron has been taxed to death. Once, we built vessels for all the nations of Europe; now, our flag is disappearing from the ocean, and is no longer seen in the ports of other countries. Our laws refuse a certificate of nationality to any vessel built beyond the United States, or which has ever borne a foreign flag. Our shipping interest, therefore, can neither build vessels, nor buy them, and have to do business under foreign flags.

The remedy for this inexcusable annihilation of one of the largest and most advantageous of national industries is a plain and direct one. Repeal the taxes which prohibit ship-building, and ship-building, both in iron and wood, will be resumed, and with a vigor and to an extent hitherto unknown. While there is but one remedy for the evil, it is not the less true that, among all the propositions made to the Congressional committee, that one is not mentioned. Thus, the representatives of the ship-owners urged the committee to recommend that Congress repeal the law prohibiting the purchase and registration of foreign-built vessels. This interest cares nothing for the ship-builders, but asks the privilege of purchasing ships and steamers wherever they can be had, and of converting them into American vessels. Armed with this privilege, it is a matter of utter indifference to them whether another keel be ever laid in any American yard. On the other hand, the representatives of the ship-building interest protest against this perpetual prohibition of American ship-building. They urge the committee to recommend to Congress to continue the law prohibiting the issue of American registers to foreign-built vessels, but also to recommend that there be a remission of all duties paid on imported articles used in ship-building. They care nothing for the interests of men engaged in the copper, iron, wood, or cordage business. They care nothing for any interest but their own.

Professor Perry, in his recent debate with Horace Greeley, stated that a member of the Committee of Ways and Means declared that it would make any man a free trader to serve on that committee, and to witness the supreme selfishness which marked every application for a change in the tariff. Not an applicant had the slightest concern for any interest but his own: each wanted to tax the public to the highest point for his special profit.

We protest against both of these proposed means of relief. Not that we do not wish to have American ships, owned and built by Americans, but because we are opposed to any more job legislation. Less than eighteen months ago, Congress, by the arbitrary exercise of power, added five cents per pound to the price of coffee; and one American Senator, representing a New England State, while voting for the bill, confessed that, from the passage of that act, there would not be another copper-bottomed vessel built in the United States. Yet, knowing that such would be the effect of the bill, he voted for it. There never was a greater outrage than that copper act. Up to that time there was not one pound of foreign copper imported to the ton of American copper consumed in the country. The copper mines needed no protection. The only copper imported was in the shape of Chilian ore, which was used as a flux by the copper mines of Maryland and California, and was not imported for the copper contained in it. The American mines had a monopoly of the domestic market; but, by adding five cents per pound to the duty, they were enabled to raise the prices of their copper by that sum.

To grant American ship-owners the right to import foreign-built vessels, and grant no relief to American ship-builders, would be a discrimination against the latter so unjust and destructive as to be unworthy the nation. Moreover, there is no necessity for it. We can build wooden and iron ships in the United States cheaper than they can be built elsewhere. The American iron has no equal for ship-building. For that purpose it is superior to the iron produced in any other part of the world. Why should it not be used? Why should we not build our own ships, and why should we prohibit our own mechanics building them? We admit the right of an American to purchase ships wherever he can find them, at the lowest price; but when that privilege is granted to him the American ship-builder is entitled to a *fair* competition. There must be an equality in this freedom, and, before the ship-owner is permitted to go ahead, the hands of the American builder must be untied.

Nor can we assent to the remission of duties on articles used only in ship-building. That is nothing more nor less than requiring all American vessels to be built of foreign material. It is a discrimination against American wood, iron, copper, and all other articles of domestic production, and in favor of the inferior article of foreign production. If American vessels are to be built of inferior British iron, why not have them built in Great Britain? Why exclude the American iron, and discriminate against American production? Let us do nothing of the kind. Abolish or reduce the duties on all articles which enter into ship-building, and in six months we shall have every American ship-yard musical with the busy hum of active industry. There will be no English iron used, but American iron will be universally employed.

There should never be any drawbacks. To remit the duty on articles used in ship-building is an exclusion of the American production, a discrimination in favor of the foreigner, and a discrimination against every other American industry. Every man who has use for a horse-shoe, or a wagon-tire, or a scythe, or a saw, or an adze, or an implement of any kind, or of any article whatever of which iron or copper is a component part, is as much entitled to the remission of the duties on such article as is the ship-builder. There are ten thousand of such persons to each one engaged in ship-building. Why tax every other trade and industrial occupation upon the iron, copper, cordage, wood, and canvas they consume in their business, and let the ship-builder go free? Why grind the entire people between the upper and the nether stones of compound taxation, and let the ship-builder pass untouched?

We are in favor of such an immediate reduction of duties on all articles needed for ship-building as will at once restore that business and give it an impetus that will lead it in advance of all foreign competition. But let us have no special legislation for special interests. Let the reduction be absolute and to the interest of every other industry employing the same articles. Let the wheelwright have cheap iron, cheap wood, cheap copper, and cheap bolts as well as the ship-builder; and let us have no taxation that is not the same in all parts of the country, and borne by all the people alike.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

One hundred car-loads of iron have arrived at Decatur for the track of the Decatur & East St. Louis Railroad. It is thought that the road will be completed to Taylorville by the 1st of December next.

John W. Morehead, Circuit Clerk of Adams County, died at his residence in Quincy on Friday.

The LaSalle *Press* says the tolls on the canal this year will be fully one-third more than either of the several previous years.

[illegible] warehouse, at Kankakee, was burned on Friday. Loss, $20,000 on building and grain. Insurance, $14,000.

Mr. Wm. M. Cassell purchased last week of George Amos, of Greene County, thirteen head of cattle, of which he pays $2,100, or over one hundred and fifty dollars a head. These cattle are but three years old, and yet weigh an average of nearly two thousand pounds each. This choice little lot of cattle was purchased by Mr. Cassell at a fancy price for shipment to New York in December to sell for Christmas beef.

A correspondent of the Carlinville *Democrat*, writing from Brighton, states that the route of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Road has been finally fixed, and that it will run south from Brighton, down a branch of Wood River to the Terre Haute junction. President Greene says that he intends to have the road completed to Brighton in two months from the time the contractor gets his shanties up and all hands at work grading.

IOWA.

Little Sammy Brown, of Iowa Falls, got down cellar the other day, turned the faucet of a barrel filled with forty gallons of molasses, and when discovered was having a jolly good time wading round in sweetness ankle deep.

The town formerly known as Oxford, in Iowa, is now nameless. Its original name was abandoned on account of the similarity to Orford, a neighboring town, and the name of Seaton was taken. But this again too nearly resembled Scranton and Sunwood, two other neighbors, and again the people voted to drop the town name. They are now looking about for a new name that shall not be like any other, but with little hope of success.

The Wilton *Chronicle* notices the death "by starvation," of Mrs. [illegible] Knight, Rochester, Iowa, caused from a stricture of the throat. Many years ago while sitting at the dinner table and while drinking a cup of tea, her father made some remark which caused her to laugh and choke herself severely, causing the stricture. Since that time she has been a constant sufferer, and, during the past two or three months has had to be fed on milk and beef soup injected into the stomach.

INDIANA.

Louisa Marie Frank, or "Mother" Frank, as she was more familiarly known, died in Petersburg, Pike County, on the 3d of October, after having been a faithful member of the Methodist Church for eighty-three years. She probably served the longest church membership of any person in America. She was 97 years old.

At the funeral of Benjamin Detraz, in Vevay, last Friday week, a wagon behind the hearse contained the following relatives and friends: Geo. Kessler, aged 77; John Detraz, aged 79; Francis Tardy, aged 73; George Tardy, aged 81; J. Philip Schenck, aged 80; John Dumont, aged 81; Abram Detraz, aged 63, and Jno. Detraz, aged 61—the ages of the eight persons aggregating six hundred and five years.

WISCONSIN.

Mrs. Glass, of the town of Scott, Sheboygan County, cut her throat on Tuesday of last week, and, with the blood spirting in torrents from the wound, went to the bedside of her husband, who is a consumptive invalid, and bade him "good-bye." She was evidently insane.

MICHIGAN.

The Detroit *Free Press* of the 26th says:

> [illegible]

The Portage Lake *Mining Gazette* of the 21st has the following advices from the mining district:

> "NEGAUNEE, Oct. 21.—The mines show small figures for last week's work. We have had scarcely an hour's sunshine since the 16th. Three mornings in succession the ground was covered with two inches of snow. The following figures show the shipments for the six days ending yesterday:

IRON ORE.

	Tons.
Jackson	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]
Pittsburgh and Lake Angeline	[illegible]
Barnum	[illegible]
Foster	[illegible]

> [illegible]"

KANSAS.

The Topeka *Commonwealth* says: "Miss E. H. Henry, one of the leading lights of the woman suffrage cause, was married, on Wednesday evening last, to Mr. Hayes, of this city. Miss Henry was the Engrossing Clerk of the Kansas House of Representatives during the two last sessions, and made an admirable officer. We trust that she will abate none of her zeal for the good cause of equal rights before the law, now that she is matrimonially tied to one of the imperious and exacting lords."

MISSOURI.

A correspondent writes to the Warsaw *Times* of the 21st, as follows: "About two years ago, a man by the name of P——, engaged in huckstering, came into this vicinity, and, after a few months in his trade, married the widow J——, who had six children. Things went on smoothly for a time, then came storms, and finally squalls. About the first of this month, a woman from Illinois, with six children appeared here, claiming Mr. P—— as her truant husband, and produced her certificate of marriage. Things looked blue for Mr. P——, and he treated the matter as a fraud. The Illinois wife left with a view to commence suit. On Monday last Mr. P—— left for parts unknown. On Tuesday, a woman, with six children, hailing from Tennessee, came to the village, claiming Mr. P—— as *her* husband, and found the inexorable gone; and she, also, returned husbandless. On Wednesday night, some strange party drove up to the house of Mr. P——'s Cole Camp wife, and left a child two weeks old upon the door-step, and then departed. Rumor has it that Mr. P—— also has a wife in the vicinity of Lexington, Mo., and from recent developments we are inclined to believe it."

The Macon *Journal* is informed by H. [illegible] "that he recently found at Fayette a young man by the name of Fields, 17 years old, [illegible] ignorant of letters or figures, who [illegible] of three minutes, solve any problem given. The number of flax seed necessary to reach to the sun, allowing six grains of flax seed to one grain of wheat, and thirteen grains of wheat to the inch: Answer, [illegible], given in two minutes. What would $3,000 amount to in [illegible] years, compounding interest at 10 per cent? This example he worked in three minutes, absolutely correct, although he had to carry a score of decimal fractions. What would a horse bring, there being 32 nails in his shoes, allowing 1 cent for the first, 2 for the second, 4, 8, 16, and so on? This required thirty-two distinct multiplications, and run up into trillions, yet he did it in three minutes. These examples will suffice to show his [illegible] power. He is very ignorant in all other matters; never learned his letters and doesn't know one figure from another. He is very uncouth in appearance, and has no faith in his fellows. He can do anything in mental arithmetic even in complex fractions."

OHIO.

"Cincinnati Man Murdered—Suspicion of Foul Play," is the heading of a local article in a paper of that city.

The Thanksgiving proclamation of Governor Hayes is as follows:

> [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

A girl of eighteen is about to be beheaded at Goerlitz, Prussia, for murdering her parents.

The big drum of the Jubilee has been deposited, "with inscribed head and [illegible] sides," in Faneuil Hall.

Previous to the introduction of vaccination the annual death rate from smallpox was 3,000 to the million, which had been [illegible] in Europe, in proportion to the [illegible] made compulsory; and that year the rate was only [illegible] to the million.

"Musical gymnastics" is a term not unfrequently used in a figurative sense, but it is an accomplished fact in a London music hall. One Mr. Farren and his sons performed on a tight rope while playing on violins, and they wound up by a series of somersaults, each playing a fiddle, without missing a note during the [illegible].

The spirit of [illegible] has pervaded the Army, and a Corporal of a cavalry regiment in Texas has been tried by court-martial and sentenced "to be reduced to the ranks, to forfeit ten dollars of his monthly pay for six months, and to be confined at hard labor at four months," for maliciously abusing and neglecting his horse.

The *Rappel*, of Oct. 14, publishes a letter from Victor Hugo, in which he discourages the idea of a manifestation taking place on the 26th inst., and advises the Deputies of the Left not to declare themselves absolved from their oath. The letter says: "On the day when I consider [illegible] necessary I will be with you. This time I do not consider it."

The Hudson River Railroad has been "sentenced" in a peculiar case. By law the company is restricted to a certain rate per mile, with a fine of $50 for each violation of the law. Mr. Philo Johnson commenced suit, setting forth that he had made five hundred and forty trips between Spuyten Duyvil station and Twenty-ninth street, on each of which he had been overcharged—amounting to the sum of $252.81. For which demand, he has obtained judgment for this sum, $50 fine in each case, [illegible] interest, amounting in all to $27,318.11.

The Parliament of Japan intends to make an imperial revolution like that brought about by the Kings of Europe in the Middle Ages and with especial authority Louis XI. of France—that of transforming the nobles from a territorial to a titular order. The Daimios, who have been Princes with feudal followings, will now be deprived of their old privileges and local autonomies, and settled under the central government of the Mikado—a change which will, of course, put an end to their grand sword-and-buckler work, and simplify matters a good deal for all concerned. The Daimios were the chief opponents of an agreement with foreigners.

The great superiority of the United States in the number of miles of magnetic telegraph has long been well known; but it is not so much a matter of notoriety that our use of the telegraph is equally great. The subjoined statement shows the population of various countries in [illegible] and the number of messages sent by telegraph in 1868:

Countries.	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States	[illegible]	[illegible]
Great Britain and Ireland	[illegible]	[illegible]
France	[illegible]	[illegible]
Austria	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prussia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Italy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Russia	[illegible]	[illegible]

A new instrument for securing greater safety in the management of railroads has been invented by a citizen of Trenton, N. J. Electricity is the controlling power which indicates the position of the track, and this is done by connecting the switch with the signal, sufficiently distant to enable the train to be stopped in ample time, no matter how great the running speed. [illegible] That is to say, whenever the switch is properly fixed the current is complete, and the white flag or light is shown, but at the slightest displacement either of the switch, the rail or the [illegible] bolt, the breaking of the wire, or any other inconvenience, the circuit is broken and the danger signal springs into place.

A prize of three thousand francs is offered by the French Academy for the best dissertation on the philosophy of Pythagoras, the dissertation to be sent in before the close of 1870. [illegible]

Researches in chemistry are sometimes attended with unpleasant consequences. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "At Rossall College, in North Lancashire, one of the collegians, Hogan by name, was observed to put something into a sugar basin at breakfast time, and shortly afterwards to make tender inquiries after the health of Mr. Sleip, a master connected with the establishment, who, fortunately for himself, had left the sugar basin untouched, for, on examination of its contents it was found to contain as much arsenic as would have poisoned nine or ten persons. Young Mr. Hogan, on being questioned, replied that he put the arsenic into the sugar out of curiosity; that he wanted to make an experiment, and that he considered Mr. Sleip the likeliest person to operate upon. The authorities of the college permitted young Mr. Hogan's father to take him away from the establishment."

POLITICAL.

Judge J. W. Johnston, one of the new Virginia Senators, is a Roman Catholic. The Bristol *News*, published near his home, says that, "by his election, Virginia sends to the Senate Chamber the purest man that has graced its halls for half a century."

At Nashville, on the night of the 21st inst., a young man named Washington, while intoxicated, visited Andrew Johnson's room, denounced him in the bitterest terms, and wound up by threatening to cut his throat. Mr. Washington was taken from the hotel by his friends before it was generally known what had transpired.

A Nashville despatch says that Andrew Johnson, being sanguine of his election to the Senate, was badly unnerved by the result. He retired to his room in the hotel where he resides, and was visible only to his most intimate friends, who called to condole with him. But even then his privacy was invaded by an impromptu procession halting beneath his windows, cheering wildly for the newly-elected Senator, and bearing banners inscribed, "Moses under a Cloud," "The Real Dead Duck," "How about the Pocket Copy of the Constitution?" "Swingin' 'round the Circle," and other mottoes.

PERSONAL.

The Emperor Napoleon has ceased smoking.

Madame Rattazzi is nicknamed "la Demi-Impératrice" in Paris.

Madame Laborde, the leading Parisian fortune-teller, has made seven hundred thousand francs during the past eight years.

It is reported that Generals Wade Hampton and D. H. Hill are negotiating for the purchase of the North Carolina Military Institute, with the design of reopening it as a "first-class Southern institution."

The old prison of the Conciergerie is about to disappear, and with it the cell where the unfortunate Marie Antoinette was confined previous to her execution. Charlotte Corday before her, and the infamous Fouquier Tinville after her, occupied the same chamber.

The Washington *Star* says: "It is not stated that the reason why the Mexican and Peruvian Ministers were not invited to the recent diplomatic dinner given by the Secretary of State—a circumstance which has elicited considerable newspaper comment—is the fact that they have omitted to call on the wife of the Secretary as official etiquette required them to do."

The Dublin *Express* is glad to learn that the wish entertained by many of the Irish subjects of the Queen that Her Majesty should visit that country next year, is about to be gratified. It understands that arrangements are in progress at the Viceregal Lodge, with a view to a visit from Her Majesty in June next.

Senora Oviedo, of Guanabacoa, Cuba (formerly Miss Bartlett, of New York, and the heroine of the once famous diamond wedding), has been lately making a "sensation" in Cuba, by forcibly refusing to allow Spanish officials to enter her room in their search for the rebel General Quesada.

The *Gaulois* tells a little anecdote about Lafayette. At Lamarque's funeral the crowd took out the General's horses as he was returning home and drew him to his hotel. "You must have been very pleased," remarked a friend some time afterward. "Very much pleased indeed," replied Lafayette, "but I never saw anything more of my horses."

The Rothschilds of Paris have been swindled out of $30,000 by a forger, who turns out to be a clerk of a Vienna banking house, and who, after purloining $5,000 from the bank, forged the signature of his employers to a letter, [illegible] Rothschilds of the draft upon [illegible] at Paris [illegible] immediately after his arrival at Paris.

Ticket 82,421 drew the [illegible] ten paper says: "About [illegible] had exhibited 82,421 at that Mr. Charles S. Ham[illegible] gentlemen connected with the office of one of the [illegible] was sent for, and responded to the [illegible] the committee [illegible] at the hotel, and showing the [illegible] unluckily for him it was not on the number. [illegible] his fellow-clerks, in his absence, [illegible] his first figure, 3, on his ticket, [illegible] to an 8—thus making it correspond to the [illegible] number. It was detected by a microscope."

Thirty-five citizens of Augusta, Ga., who served in the rebel army, obtained "liberal subscriptions" for a "most magnificent banquet" to be tendered to Jeff Davis when he passed through that city on his journey from Charleston to his home in Mississippi. As he went by the way of New Orleans, the illustrious exile lost his dinner, and the thirty-five citizens afterward publicly announce that they were much disappointed in not being able to honor "the noble but unfortunate President of the Southern Confederacy."

The New York *Mail* says: "It is well known that it was the ambition of the late Henry J. Raymond to have his son succeed to the editorial management of the *Times*. Young Raymond, who has just attained his majority, and who desired to realize his father's wish, has already contributed several letters to the paper. Those written by him recently, from Utah, show the possession of journalistic genius. Hence we learn that he has become regularly attached among the working force of the office, beginning, where he ought, in the ranks of the reporters."

"ACROSS THE CONTINENT."

Reminiscences.

The Colfax Party in Nevada.

The Pacific Railway.

Visits, Hospitality, Etc.

Steamer to Oregon.

The Vice President at the Communion.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Sept. [illegible]

Some of the readers of THE TRIBUNE may have wondered why they have not had in these columns a more detailed account of the movements and doings of Mr. Vice President Colfax and his party during their recent trip to the Pacific coast. The truth is, they went over nearly the same ground that I described four years ago [illegible] fully as a due regard for the good opinion of the public for the veracity of the writer would permit; for no one likes, in a series of letters, to sketch, in all its beauty and grandeur, the scenery of any country like California, if nearly all his readers will give him credit for unwarrantable exaggeration. Every one of that party of four years ago,—and three of the four, with the addition of five ladies, formed the party of 1869,—will ever regard it as one of the most interesting incidents of their lives that they crossed the continent in a stage-coach. Marked, indeed, has been the contrast of the past four years, in us and in all men, for not one would leave Pullman's palace cars and take to the stage-coach, were the splendid lines of four years ago now in operation; but the memory of that first ride, in spite of its fatigue and toil, though we ran the gauntlet for our scalps among the treacherous red-skins again and again, will ever be bright and joyous. But whatever risks as to their veracity the Colfax party incurred on their first trip, the reports of the large number of distinguished parties who have crossed the continent since the completion of the Pacific Railroad, in May last, some of whom foresaw that celebrated goose hanging "very high," have more than vindicated the accuracy of their judgments in regard to the wonders of the scenery, the productiveness of the mines, the salubrity of the climate, the immense resources of the soil, and the unbounded hospitality of the people of the Pacific coast. Everybody east of the Mississippi who can afford the time and the money should verify this, by making a visit to Oregon, California, and all this side of them; for by this means alone can be formed a just conception of the magnitude, the present power, and the future glory of the Republic.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Our party found the Union and Central Pacific Railways in capital order—much better, probably, than the same number of miles of railroad taken together, anywhere else in the United States. A marked improvement in the management of the Union Pacific has been noticed since Colonel Charles G. Hammond, known to be one of the ablest railway men in the country, was made its General Superintendent. The interests both of its stockholders and the public will be entirely safe in his hands. Fully appreciating the national, and, in fact, world-wide commercial character of the work, he will very soon make it realize every reasonable expectation of its friends and of the business and travelling community. Brought up on the Burlington & Quincy Road, under Col. Hammond, the new Superintendent of the Central Pacific, Mr. Towne, formerly of this city, is the right man in the right place, and he will form and carry out the measures best adapted to secure the prosperity and the popularity of his road, and the best interests of the public.

It is my purpose, in the few letters I shall write, to describe only such portions of the Pacific slope as have not been noticed by other tourists during the present season. I therefore mention briefly our visit to

WESTERN NEVADA.

If one wishes to have a specimen of staging in all its perfection let him stop at Reno and take the Wells, Fargo & Co. line for Virginia City. The distance is only some twenty-two miles—at first across a wide plain, and then up, up, till the silver city of the mountains is reached—more than six thousand feet above the level of the sea. The snow-capped Sierra Nevada Mountains are on your right, and the Washoe range, up which you are to ascend, is in front and on the left, while your six noble steeds whirl you gayly along at a pace which is made by stage-coach only [illegible] the shores of the Pacific. His Excellency Governor Blasdell, one of nature's noblemen; Hon. William Sharon, General Winters, Colonel Rogers, and other citizens, almost overwhelmed the Vice President and his party with their lavish hospitality and polite attentions. Mr. Colfax and the ladies were the guests of Mr. Sharon, the way to whose fine residence was thickly strewn with beautiful flowers. The compliment had a two-fold significance. It was a most delicate and appropriate token of respect for the excellent lady of the Vice President, and it was intended also to show him and the members of his party that, if they saw no flowers in Nevada, [illegible] the evening; the mines were visited; some small silver bricks were presented to some of the ladies, and nothing was left undone to render the very [illegible] of our stay [illegible]. The citizens of Gold Hill gave the Vice President a splendid reception, and at Carson, the capital, Governor Blasdell, Dr. Johnson, and other friends vied with each other in polite attentions. Here the party rested for the night, and the next morning Governor Blasdell, Dr. Johnson, with several other gentlemen and a few ladies, accompanied us to Lake Tahoe, one of the most romantic and beautiful sheets of water that can be found in any country. On its placid bosom still floats the fine little steamer Governor Blasdell, on which we sailed across the lake, on her first trip, four years ago. The night was spent at the Glen Brook House, and the next morning we had one of the most delightful trips possible across the lake to its western shore. It is set in a framework of magnificent mountains, whose lofty summits shoot far up into the regions of perpetual snow. The citizens of California and Nevada show their appreciation of the glories of this gem of the mountains, sparkling in the pure, bracing air of heaven six thousand five hundred feet above the sea, by seeking its health-giving shores when worn out by constant toil. Renewed vigor, both of body and of mind, is their almost certain reward. The ride for fifteen miles to Truckee Station, down the river of the same name—the outlet of Lake Tahoe—running through a deep, narrow cañon, keeps the attention constantly absorbed, and the mind in doubt whether the beauty or the sublimity of the scene is most worthy of admiration.

But here we are again at the railway station, and, with the remark that a week or a month spent visiting the mines and the mills in and about Virginia City, and amid the beauty and the wonders to be found along our route in Western Nevada, would be most profitably employed, we pass on to

CALIFORNIA,

and of that we speak very briefly, for two of the editors of THE TRIBUNE have written so fully concerning it within the past three months that our readers are now as fully informed in regard to the Golden State as they can be, till they visit and examine its climate and resources, its mountains and its rivers, its cities and its boundless capacities for growth in all that can make a State rich, prosperous, and happy.

Mr. Colfax was received at Sacramento, at San Francisco, and in fact everywhere with the most marked demonstrations of respect and esteem. No man ever had a more profound regard for any people than he has for his friends on the Pacific coast, and certainly he has the best possible reasons to believe that his kindly feelings are most cordially reciprocated. We visited the Yosemite Valley, and to us, though seeing for the second time its beetling crags and tremendous waterfalls, they had lost none of their sublimity. A small party of us, accompanied by that indefatigable guide, Ridgeway, visited the top of the lower and the foot of the upper Yosemite Fall—a very hard day's work and not free from danger, as we had, with hands and toes in the crevices of the rock, to climb for some distance up the steep sides of the mountains; but we were amply repaid for all the fatigue and the toil the trip cost us. Let no one undertake it, however, whose nerves are not steady and whose muscles are not to be relied on in every emergency. The day before we left, Mr. Bowles, Mr. Bayes, of San Francisco, and the writer, with that most excellent gentleman, Galen Clarke—the philosopher of the mountains—climbed up to the top of the Cap of Liberty (Bellows' Butte), a beautifully rounded spur of enduring granite, that looks down in solemn majesty two thousand feet, directly upon the top of the Nevada Fall. A perfect wilderness of lofty peaks surrounded us on every side, while to the west is the Yosemite Valley—really a gorge a mile wide and a mile deep, cleft by the fiat of the Almighty, as if to afford a quiet passage to the ocean for the Merced River, after it has madly leaped over a precipice seven hundred feet high directly beneath us, and a mile further west, as if not satisfied, it plunges over another three hundred and fifty feet high. These magnificent views, to be had nowhere else upon the continent, cost us a day of the most intense labor, and yet we were well repaid for all the fatigue we endured to obtain them. These two trips are mentioned because they were not taken and described by those who visited the valley earlier in the season. The fact is, those who visit this wonderful valley allow themselves too little time to examine its sublime scenery. Our party were no exception to the rule. Four days on our first visit, and three for the last were not half enough; but in this, as in most things, even that much time is better than none, and to visit the Yosemite even for a day, as Horace Greeley did, is far better than not to visit it at all. Let all who can, remain at least a week, and two will pay still better.

The hospitality of our friends at San Francisco, and in fact everywhere on our journey, was constant, boundless, [illegible]. We pass it all by with the hearty thanks of the Vice President and his party, and hasten on to

OREGON,

a noble growing State, which we are sorry to say has been omitted almost entirely by tourists during the past summer.

The fact is, that distances on the Pacific, like almost everything else, are magnificent, and when a party has visited the Yosemite, the Big Trees, and the Geysers, and enjoyed the hospitality of California for a week or two, they are very apt to become satiated, and to turn their faces homeward. We hope to satisfy all such in the next two or three letters that they have missed some of the most splendid scenery that the human eye ever beheld; that Oregon is well worthy their attention before they seek rest and recreation on the other side of the Atlantic. Portland, some six hundred miles north of San Francisco, the commercial capital of Oregon, is reached in about three days by ocean steamers, or in a week by rail and stage-coach. Tourists should go one way and return by the other, at least till the Northern Pacific Railway is completed, when [illegible]. The weather on our ocean voyage was [illegible], but a stiff breeze from the north-west made the sea sufficiently rough to make the good ship Moses Taylor pitch up and down most vigorously, and also to make our party, except the Vice President, thoroughly sick. Our ladies vowed most sternly that they would walk back to [illegible] before they would consent again to trust themselves to the tender mercies of Old Neptune; even when nearly worn out by the fourth night's ride in the stage-coach, they never could be induced to change that opinion.

The sun was perhaps an hour high when we approached the bar of the Columbia River. Calmly, yet clad in robes of the most gorgeous magnificence, did the sun go down on that Sabbath evening of the 5th of September, beneath the waves of the Pacific Ocean. With a northwest wind, all the horrors so often depicted as likely to be witnessed at the entrance of the Columbia seem like fables; but with a gale from the southwest sweeping on unchallenged from the south pole by mountain or island, there is scarcely any navigator so bold as to dare its dashing surges and its awful waves. The channel is at all times crooked, but perfectly distinct, and about dark our excellent friend, Captain [illegible], tied up his noble steamer for the night at the little town of

ASTORIA,

some twelve miles above the mouth of the Columbia. Soon the bell of the Congregational Church—Rev. Mr. Gray's—invited us all to the evening service. Only a few heeded the call, but among the number was the second officer in the nation. The time, the place, its history, and its surroundings, were all well calculated to inspire [illegible] emotions. That holy religion, planted by the Redeemer himself, nearly nineteen centuries ago, among the mountains of Judea, in Western Asia; surviving the barbarism and all the revolutions of Europe; the germ of its power on this continent flung upon the rocky shores of New England amid the cold stormy blasts of December; following, perhaps I should say guiding, the star of empire westward, and filling the vast valley of the Mississippi with its blessings; crossing the Rocky and the Cascade Mountains and the desert wastes between them,—that holy religion right here at the mouth of one of the three great rivers of America, looking out upon the Pacific Ocean, has a living Church of that Redeemer, and here His servant is calling in His name to these around him and to the heathen millions of Asia: "Look unto me, and be ye saved all the ends of the earth; for I am God and there is none else."

The pastor, Mr. Gray, reared and educated in Oregon, is an earnest, godly man, and right clearly and most impressively did he unfold the plan of salvation, and point out the way to happiness in this life and in that which is to come. When the sermon was concluded, all who loved the Savior were invited to remain at the communion service, and those who know the exemplary character of the man need scarcely be told that Vice President Colfax regarded it as a most delightful privilege to surround the table of his Divine Master. The scene in that little church upon the very western verge of that great republic whose people had honored him with the second office in their gift, was peculiarly solemn and impressive. Whatever his enemies may say in regard to the Vice President, even they will scarcely claim that the office was ever filled by a nobler, a truer, a wiser, or a better man. Would that more of our public men had their principles so firmly fixed upon the foundations of everlasting truth, "Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone." The incident we have detailed will be likely to live long in the annals of that little church before the second officer in the nation will again commune with its people.

W. B.

THE GOLD RING.

President Grant's Denial of all Knowledge of the Conspiracy—Secretary Boutwell Brands the Stories of Fisk and Gould as Falsehoods—General Butterfield's Letters to the President and Secretary of the Treasury—The Sub-Treasurer to Have an Investigation.

Washington (October 25) Despatch to the New York Herald.

The reported statements of Jay Gould, Fisk & Co., seeking to connect the President and his family with the recent disreputable gold gambling operations in New York, furnish an apology for forwarding a despatch from this point, based upon [illegible] there is a particle of truth in the bold statements of the gold conspirators that the President had any complicity, direct or indirect, in the transactions; but when ingenious and cunning statements are put forth with a clothing of circumstantiality well calculated to deceive the unthinking public elsewhere if allowed to go uncontradicted, it would appear to be a proper occasion for careful inquiry in the proper quarters and for official denial if authoritative. Viewing the matter in this light your correspondent to-day called upon the President of the United States for the purpose of calling his attention to the recent publications, and obtaining a statement thereupon.

President Grant was found seated at his desk in his private office tranquilly engaged in perusing his letters and smoking that famous cigar. [illegible] If Grant is the man represented by Fisk and Gould, he certainly looks as little like it as any man could possibly be. This mental observation was certainly fully confirmed by the subsequent interview and conversation.

The President on learning the object of your correspondent's visit [illegible] proceeded to converse on the subject with the utmost freedom and frankness. There was not the slightest hesitation or effort at evasion, which undoubtedly would have been the case had there been any consciousness that something injurious [illegible].

The President [illegible] of Gould and Fisk, except so far as they referred to his public expressions regarding the proposed financial policy of the Executive. [illegible] policy of the government. Not [illegible] about his intentions, not even a member of his Cabinet, save Mr. Boutwell, to whom he conveyed his wishes in private letters. Mr. Boutwell was absent from the National Capital a good part of the summer, as was the President himself, and separated from the Secretary by hundreds of miles. Therefore correspondence was the only way in which he could communicate to the Secretary his views. He used this means as the only one practicable under the circumstances. Secretary Boutwell [illegible] from the President, and was to receive final instructions by letter. These final instructions or views the President did communicate by letter, but allowed no one connected with Gould, Fisk or any person of the kind to learn their nature.

From this you will see that all Gould's statements about Corbin's being aware of the President's intentions in regard to the sale of gold are groundless, and that Corbin, if indeed he ever did make such representations to the gold conspirators, did so knowing that he was uttering untruths. This is about the mildest way of summing up the thing.

In regard to Fisk in particular, your correspondent [illegible] the President's opinion of the Prince of Erie.

In the course of conversation your correspondent remarked upon the bold attempt of Mr. Fisk to obtain from the President advance information regarding the financial policy of the government. The President's reply was substantially as follows:

"I don't know but I should have felt insulted by such a proposal had it come from any other but a person like Fisk. But coming from a man so destitute of moral character I didn't think it worth noticing."

So much for Brother Fisk of Erie fame.

The Secretary of the Treasury has a fuller statement to make, and more which can be given to the public. He said that what he knew about the matter was principally of a negative character. He had seen various statements in the papers professing to come from Messrs. Fisk and Gould, but he paid little attention to them. As for Corbin, he believed him to be a knave and a fool, and that he was used by Jim Fisk and Jay Gould to further their speculations.

While the President was at Mr. Corbin's house, the Secretary thinks it is probable that Corbin may have drawn him into conversation on the subject of the government sales of gold, and it may be that on some occasion he may have dropped a few words unwittingly which were magnified, twisted and made the most of by Corbin to advance his speculative interests. But that the President or Mrs. Grant was in any way engaged in speculating in gold or bonds, or had any knowledge of the combination formed to bull gold, the Secretary thinks is utterly false.

Mr. Boutwell thinks it possible that Corbin may have gone to Fisk and Gould and represented to them certain things that the President had said or was about to do, on the strength of the fact that Grant was a guest at Corbin's house. He does not think, however, that the President should be held responsible for Corbin's action in this respect, inasmuch as he (the President) was not only innocent of having said anything for the comfort and encouragement of the gold ring, but was ignorant of the connection of his brother-in-law therewith.

From his first advent in office, the Secretary says, the President has been particularly hostile to the Wall street speculations, and has at various times taken counsel as to how they might be brought to grief.

When Secretary Boutwell saw the statement of Mr. Frederick A. Lane, counsel for Jay Gould, with reference to Assistant Treasurer Butterfield, he thought it was his duty to call General Butterfield's attention officially to it.

It is proper to state here that the Secretary at this time had no suspicion of General Butterfield having been engaged in any speculations or improper transactions. He thought, however, that the credit of the Department demanded that some notice should be taken of it, [illegible] give a circumstantial account of the alleged transactions, especially as the letter appeared over the signature of a man whose name was known to him and who might be a person of standing and repute. He, therefore, addressed a letter to General Butterfield, calling his attention to the matter and requesting an explanation if there was any to be made.

After the receipt of Secretary Boutwell's [illegible] General Butterfield [illegible] one to the President and the other to the Secretary of the Treasury:

GENERAL BUTTERFIELD'S [illegible]

[illegible]

LORD AINSLEY'S SECRET.

Metropolitan Fashionable Society Again Aghast—The Great Lord Hubert Le Roy St. Ainsley a Common Blackleg—How Dress Made the Man—A Fashionable [illegible] Nobleman.

From the New York Sun, Oct. [illegible]

The short and mysterious career of the individual calling himself Lord Hubert Le Roy St. Ainsley has considerably agitated our up-town fashionables, and since his sudden and unexpected disappearance many inquiries have been made regarding his position, pedigree, title, and means. [illegible]

[illegible]

ILLINOIS AND ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.

The Greatest Enterprise of the Age—Magnitude of the Undertaking—Material Necessary for the Work—Progress of the Construction—Laying of the Foundation Stone of the Eastern Pier.

From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. [illegible]

Without question, the greatest undertaking of the present age in this country is the building of the bridge across the Mississippi River at this city, which, when completed, will more indissolubly unite the East and West than any other similar enterprise, either completed or contemplated. And its importance and advantage to St. Louis and her commerce will be of such magnitude, that words and figures are inadequate to the remotest conception of its realization.

This stupendous enterprise is now well commenced, and the work progressing as rapidly as possible. The financial condition of the company under whose auspices it is being constructed is amply sufficient to prosecute it to an early and speedy completion. At present there are employed on the different departments about [illegible] men, so divided that a large force is at work day and night, [illegible]. But, as rapidly as it is progressing, its magnitude is so great, its ramifications so varied, and the amount of material so stupendous, that no mind, however intelligent, is able to comprehend it unless familiar with the construction of similar enterprises. Hence its inception, the means of putting it into execution, the machinery required for its construction, the estimated strength necessary to resist and sustain the force, natural and artificial, that it must meet, require master minds to define and determine, and afford the grandest evidence of the power of mind over matter—a theme, too, well calculated for wonder and admiration.

We have heretofore published various reports regarding this great work of engineering skill—reports embracing detailed statements regarding its history and origin, and as full a description of its structure as it was possible to obtain from the reports of the engineers; but as the work advances from day to day, what seemed hard to understand regarding it becomes somewhat simplified; and, the plan having been explained from time to time during the agitation of the question regarding the possibility of building a bridge here, there remains but little for us to do than to watch the progress of the structure, and keep our readers advised of the different stages of its advancement, and the evidences attending of ultimate and early success.

As the public are already advised, the means of connecting Illinois and Missouri is to be what is known as the

ARCH SYSTEM,

three spans, divided as follows: One span of 515 feet, and two each of 497 feet. The ultimate strength of the material of which they are to be composed will be capable of sustaining twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-two tons, the piers and abutments having been designed with a view of sustaining either span when fully loaded, even if the others were entirely unloaded, and to sustain either span entire if from any cause the adjoining ones should be destroyed. The arches have also been designed to resist the effect of any portion of the span being loaded as above stated, with any other portion of the same span entirely unloaded. It will be seen, therefore, that the bridge has been designed to sustain a greater load than will ever be placed upon it. No occasion can possibly occur requiring it to be densely packed with human beings on the upper roadway, and at the same time have its railway covered with locomotives [illegible].

The above will give the reader some faint idea of the strength of the bridge, while its capacity is intended to accommodate all manner of travel—railway, carriages, wagons, drays, and every other kind of vehicles, as well as for foot passengers. To give the amount and various kinds of material to be used, we subjoin the following statement as compiled from the Engineer's report dated St. Louis, May, 1869:

FOR ONE ARCH OF 515 FEET SPAN.

[illegible]

THE CAISSON

is an iron structure, made from half-inch sheet-iron, in sections about seven feet square. [illegible]

[illegible]

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION STONE.

[illegible]

THE PETRIFIED GIANT.

A Stupendous Hoax—The Statue Made by a Crazy Canadian.

SYRACUSE, Oct. [illegible]

To the Editor of the New York Herald:

Our city of salt fame has been agitated over the discovery of a statue of a giant at Cardiff, about thirteen miles from [illegible]. The general impression among [illegible] that it is the work of either the [illegible]

[illegible]

THE COURTS.

Verdict Against a Private Detective for False Imprisonment.

Contractors at Loggerheads—Alleged Land Fraud.

The Three Police Courts.

CIRCUIT COURT.

FALSE ARREST.

Henry Wonderly v. James H. McCausland et als. This was an action for false arrest and imprisonment, the defendants having, as private detectives, caused the arrest of the plaintiff, under supposition or pretence that he was one Lester Eisler, the larcenor of $17,000 worth of jewelry. Verdict against McCausland only, with damages assessed at $1,000. The arrest was made upon the strength of a photograph of Eisler, transmitted to the detective.

[illegible]

Babette Page v. William Page. Bill for divorce. By the bill it would appear that the parties were married in Chicago, on the 2d day of May, 1862, and that they have two children. The charge is that the defendant has cruelly treated his wife, "to wit: for a long space of time; to wit: for the space of two years and upwards; to wit: for the space of four years; in the city of Chicago aforesaid." That, upon various occasions, he cruelly assaulted and struck his wife, "to-wit: with his hand; to-wit: with his hands; to-wit: with his foot; to-wit: with his feet; to-wit: with a stick; to-wit: with a deadly weapon or thing," and has repeatedly been arrested and punished for such acts. Defendant is represented to be worth at least $12,000.

JUDGMENTS.

Walter C. Newhoff v. James K. Lake et als. For [illegible].

ON TRIAL.

Leopold Rothschild and Louis Cohen v. Joel Lull. Replevin (stated yesterday). On trial.

NEW SUITS.

George W. A. Biddle et al. v. L. Schoenfeld. Assumpsit. Demand, $1,000.

Asarah B. Palmer et als. v. Joseph McKenzie and Newton Rice. Assumpsit. Demand, $600.

Catherine O'Malley v. Timothy Wright and Thomas Lyman. Trespass. Damages laid at $2,000.

SUPERIOR COURT.

A DRUNKARD'S SPOUSE.

Jane Ann Campbell v. John H. Campbell. Decree of divorce on the ground of adultery. The testimony was furnished by two witnesses. The complainant stated, in her own behalf, that she was married in this city during February, 1861, and lived with him until about a year ago, bearing one child. She knew that he had committed frequent adulteries, and therefore she left him. A year since the defendant left her, and since that time he had done nothing toward her support or towards the support of their child; indeed, she had not seen him during that time. Defendant is addicted to the use of intoxicating drinks and to the use of vulgar and profane language. Just prior to his leaving her he was arrested with burglar's tools in his possession, and was fined [illegible] as a vagrant, sentence being suspended on condition that he should leave the city within twenty-four hours. He did leave the city.

CONTRACTORS AT LOGGERHEADS.

Solomon McKitchen v. Robert Stuart. Bill to dissolve partnership and for an injunction to restrain the defendant from collecting debts due to the partnership. It is stated that the parties are bound by articles of copartnership, as contractors, and that they have undertaken various public contracts, of the city and of railroad corporations, and that a major part of the work has been paid for on estimates furnished from time to time as the work proceeded, Hugh McDougall being the party appointed to receive the proceeds and liquidate the debts of the firm; but it is charged that, in violation of the agreement, defendant procured an estimate from the Board of Public Works for filling Jefferson street, for $9,387.83, and thereupon borrowed money without the consent of complainant, appropriating the same to his own use. It is also alleged that defendant has largely overdrawn from the firm.

A LAND CASE.

Alfred L. Green v. Elijah C. Foster et als. Bill to set aside a deed on the ground of fraud. It is stated that the defendant, Foster, in July, represented that he was the owner of a lot which he desired to cover up to avoid the effect of the levy of certain executions, further stating that he was then about to be married, wherefore he desired to keep the lot as a homestead; and as he feared a suit would be brought against him, he desired the complainant, as a personal favor, to take a conveyance of the lot, in trust, to reconvey upon demand; to which the complainant should deliver a blank deed, in which defendant would insert a description of the property on the reconveyance. Complainant, believing no fraud was intended upon himself, consented to the proposition, received a deed and executed a deed in blank to Foster. Subsequently it is charged defendant filled up the deed by which he made complainant convey Block 24, in George W. Clark's Subdivision of the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 12, 39, 13, and filed the same for record, the conveyance being to one John Cally, of McHenry County, who subsequently conveyed to Enos W. Smith, of Chicago.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Charles H. Wingate v. Hiram E. Stevens and [illegible] Johnson. Trespass. Damages laid at $5,000, with costs. Plaintiff claims, under oath, that the defendant wrongfully caused his arrest in June last, upon a false charge of embezzlement.

DESERTION BEHIND THE HONEYMOON.

Edward W. Brewster v. Louisa Brewster. Decree of divorce granted for desertion. The parties were married at [illegible], Mississippi, on the [illegible] of May, 1866, and a few days after, during the early part of the following June, the act of desertion was committed.

MECHANICS' LIEN.

Thomas [illegible] v. Isaac L. Beardsley et als. Petition to enforce mechanics' lien of $233.50 on Lots 47, 48 and 49, Clark & Turner's subdivision of the east five acres of the northeast quarter of Section 15, 39, 13, and improvements.

JUDGMENTS.

[illegible]

NEW SUITS.

[illegible] Mandelbaum v. Julius [illegible]. Assumpsit. [illegible]

Jacob M. [illegible] v. [illegible] Hinkle. Assumpsit. Demand, [illegible].

Horatio R. [illegible] v. [illegible]

George F. [illegible] and George W. Baxter. Trespass. Damages laid at $5,000.

RECORDER'S COURT.

PEOPLE'S BUSINESS.

Samuel Parris was found guilty of the larceny of iron valued at $300, the property of Ingalls & George, and the penalty of his offence fixed at one year in the Penitentiary. Peter Clancy, implicated with Parris, was acquitted.

Michael Donohue was convicted of the larceny of a watch from Edward Golden.

Peter A. Martin pleaded guilty of stealing $32.40.

David Brown was found guilty under an indictment for a burglarious entry into the saloon of Napoleon Kennedy, whence he stole two looking glasses and a box of cigars. One year in the Penitentiary.

Charles [illegible], having stolen $30, was sentenced to be sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

COUNTY COURT.

ADMINISTRATOR APPOINTED.

Dorothea Seaman was appointed to administer upon the estate of John H. Seaman, under bond of $15,000.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

CASE ON TRIAL.

Asa Turner v. James Robinson. Ejectment for 80 acres of land in Mercer County. Still on hearing.

THE POLICE COURTS.

THE ARMORY.

Cold weather seems to have various effects on criminals. It develops vagrants, sneak thieves, and drunkards. Vagrants may manage to keep out of sight of the police in warm weather, but with the advent of frost they are very apt to hang around places where there is a warm stove, until the proprietor thereof, becoming tired of their unproductive company, [illegible]. The drunkards, also, are severely affected by the weather. It has got to be most too cold to drink beer, and a more fiery stimulant is resorted to in the shape of whiskey and the like alcoholic distillations. These three classes of cases are the ones which now [illegible] in our Police Courts [illegible] a tendency to resort to houses of ill-fame, and then follows a host of the lesser crimes. Murder, stabbing affrays, rapes, deadly assaults, and all the lighter crimes, are generally the result of hot weather.

Michael Curran was charged with being disorderly. He went into the room of a tailor on West Adams street, and insisted upon the latter's leaving off work, against the tailor's will. The said tailor was engaged on a coat at the time, which Michael pulled away and completely ruined. Michael then proceeded to demolish the tailor. The whole affair grew out of a strike in which some of the tailors are at present engaged, and it seems that Michael was a member of a committee sent by the trades-union to urge tailors to join in the movement. One of the trades-union made a most brilliant speech in behalf of the prisoner, reviewing the history of the trades-union, the condition of national and international trade, and wound up with an eloquent peroration in behalf of laboring men in general. Michael, however, was held in $300 to appear at the Recorder's Court.

When Nellie McDonald came into the court [illegible] Fine her $5, Mr. Clark, said he, [illegible]

Catherine McCabe, one of those belligerent females [illegible]

FATHER HYACIN

BY WARD

THE LATE S

MONETARY AND CO

MONETAR

THE COURTS.

Verdict Against a Private Detective for False Imprisonment.

Contractors at Loggerheads—Alleged Land Fraud.

The Three Police Courts.

CIRCUIT COURT.

FALSE ARREST.

Henry Woodferly v. James H. McCausland et als. This was an action for false arrest and imprisonment, the defendants having, as private detectives, caused the arrest of the plaintiff, under supposition or pretense that he was one Isador Eisler, the larcener of $17,000 worth of jewelry. Verdict against McCausland only, with damages assessed at $1,000. The arrest was made upon the strength of a photograph of Eisler, transmitted to the detective.

COMMON LAW PRECEDENTS.

Babette Bage v. William Bage. Bill for divorce. By the bill it would appear that the parties were married in Chicago, on the 2nd day of May, 1865, and that they have two children. The charge is that the defendant has cruelly treated his wife, "to-wit: for a long space of time; to-wit: for the space of two years and upwards; to-wit: for the space of four years; to-wit: in the city of Chicago aforesaid." That, upon various occasions, he cruelly assaulted and struck his wife, "to-wit: with his hand; to-wit: with his hands; to-wit: with his foot; to-wit: with his feet; to-wit: with a stick; to-wit: with a deadly weapon or thing," and has repeatedly been arrested and punished for such acts. Defendant is represented to be worth at least $15,000.

JUDGMENTS.

Walter C. Newhoff v. James K. Lake et als. For $100.

ON TRIAL.

Leopold Rothschild and Louis Cohen v. Joel Lall. Replevin (stated yesterday). On trial.

NEW SUITS.

George W. A. Biddle et al. v. L. Schoenfeld. Assumpsit. Demand, $1,000.

Azariah R. Palmer et als. v. Joseph McKenzie and Newton Rice. Assumpsit. Demand, $600.

Catherine O'Malley v. Timothy Wright and Thomas Lyman. Trespass. Damages laid at $2,000.

SUPERIOR COURT.

A BURGLAR'S TOOLS.

Jane Ann Campbell v. John H. Campbell. Decree of divorce on the ground of adultery. The testimony was furnished by two witnesses. The complainant stated, in her own behalf, that she was married in this city during February, 1864, and lived with him until about a year ago, bearing one child. She knew that he had committed frequent adulteries, and therefore she left him. A year since the defendant left her, and since that time he had done nothing toward her support or towards the support of their child; indeed, she had not seen him during that time. Defendant is addicted to the use of intoxicating drinks and to the use of vulgar and profane language. Just prior to his leaving her he was arrested with burglar's tools in his possession, and was fined $100 (as a vagrant), sentence being suspended on condition that he should leave the city within twenty-four hours. He did leave the city.

CONTRACTORS AT LOGGERHEADS.

Solomon McKinnon v. Robert Stuart. Bill to dissolve partnership and for an injunction to restrain the defendant from collecting debts due to the partnership. It is stated that the parties are bound by articles of copartnership, as contractors, and that they have undertaken various public contracts of the city and of railroad corporations, and that a major part of the work has been paid for on estimates furnished from time to time as the work proceeded, Hugh McDougall being the party appointed to receive the proceeds and liquidate the debts of the firm; but it is [illegible]

[illegible]

RECORDER'S COURT.

[illegible]

COUNTY COURT.

[illegible]

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

[illegible]

THE POLICE COURTS.

[illegible]

How are the mighty fallen! Louis Napoleon and John Quincy Adams stood in the prisoners' box at the Police Court yesterday. The former a miserable drunken vagabond, had been found on Pine street, on all-fours, fighting a goat. He was charged with being drunk. This imputation he resented scornfully, declaring that not until he had smelled of the policeman's breath was he at all intoxicated. When, however, he got a whiff of that execrable whiskey in a vaporous form, he was staggered, he confessed, and had to call a lamp-post to his support. The "nephew of his uncle" was fined $10 for vagrancy.

John Quincy Adams was found, Tuesday night, in a stairway, in company with Mike Kearns, who was almost dead drunk. J. Q. A. was in the act of taking charge of his pocket book when arrested. He was fined $20.

FATHER HYACINTHE AND HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Interview Between the Two Great Pulpit Orators—Visit to Mrs. Stowe.

From the New York World, Oct. 25.

On Saturday evening, Father Hyacinthe dined with the Rev. Dr. Thompson. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was present, and the Father expressed great pleasure upon meeting her and satisfaction at making her acquaintance. The conversation was partly in French and partly in English, Mr. Tuck acting as interpreter, and of an extremely interesting character.

Pere Hyacinthe rose early as a lark yesterday morning. He spent some twenty minutes in prayer, and then proceeded to eat his breakfast. Just after, Mr. Griswold, proprietor of Fifth Avenue Hotel, sent a message to him to the effect that "if he wished to hear Mr. Beecher, he (Mr. G.) would accompany him." Pere Hyacinthe replied he would be happy in going, but that Mr. Griswold need not go to any inconvenience. He added that he expected a friend whom he had known in Paris, and that if he came the three would go together. If his friend did not come, he and Mr. Griswold would go, but in any case he would like to have some one accompany him who could speak French. Mr. Tuck formerly Vice Consul at Paris (the expected friend), arrived, and Pere Hyacinthe, Mr. Tuck, and Mr. Griswold, entered their carriage and were driven rapidly to Fulton Ferry. Crossing the river, they soon arrived at Plymouth Church. Alighting, they proceeded up the centre aisles and were seated. "Father Hyacinthe seemed to pay deep attention to the sermon, and conducted himself in all respects according to the manner of any other gentleman in a Christian place of worship," said Mr. Beecher, in describing the scene. It was not until the latter part of the service that Mr. Beecher was informed of the Carmelite's presence, and as soon as it was finished went forward to meet him.

Father Hyacinthe was introduced to Mr. Beecher by Mr. Griswold, of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and was warmly greeted. Father Hyacinthe expressed his happiness in meeting the great American pulpit orator, and referred with empressement and satisfaction to his having met his distinguished sister (Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe) upon the evening previous. He presented two letters of introduction to Mr. Beecher—one of which was from a member of Plymouth Church, now in Paris.

By this time the news of Father Hyacinthe's presence had spread throughout the church, and despite the appeals of Mr. Beecher, or any other man, the congregation refused to emigrate. They stood up on the seats and backs of the pews and piled into the galleries until the latter were filled with a solid mass of human flesh and so forth. A scene of intense excitement ensued, which was not quieted for a long time after. Seldom, if ever, has any man ever received in any American church such a spontaneous, hearty, and thoroughly earnest greeting.

Mr. Beecher extended to Father Hyacinthe a hearty welcome, and expressed his great pleasure at making his acquaintance. He explained that the enthusiastic reception of his people was not extended for the purpose of proselytism, but a spontaneous outburst to him as the great European exponent and advocate of the independence of Christian manhood.

To this Father Hyacinthe made a happy and complimentary reply, and, Mr. Beecher being but an indifferent French scholar and the Father not understanding English, the interview terminated.

Several members of the church were presented to the Father, after which the party re-entered their carriage and took a pleasant drive. The air was cool and bracing, and the friar seemed to be in the very best of spirits.

The party returned to the Fifth Avenue Hotel about dark, and, after a short walk, Father Hyacinthe retired for the night.

THE LATE SUICIDE.

The Body of Dr. White Sent to Aurora, Ill.—Some Particulars in Regard to the Unfortunate Man.

From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 26.

Immediately upon learning the death by suicide of Dr. F. Wright, of Aurora, Ill., at the Everett House, on Sunday night, Martin Collins, Esq., of Third street, sent a message to his father, John B. White, at Aurora, Ill., informing him of the occurrence, and at half-past 9 o'clock of the same night he received a return message, and again another at about 10 o'clock, asking that the body be sent on by first express, and also asking the particulars concerning his death, and desiring his effects to be forwarded home. Mr. Collins had the body carefully enclosed in a metallic coffin, and sent yesterday afternoon. The effects consisted of a memoranda pocket-book, containing some letters of a private nature, and some photographs. Mr. Collins also sent the article in yesterday's Republican, as being the most correct and in detail. Among the letters was one from the mother of the [illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

[illegible]

The local money market has experienced no particular change since yesterday. Business at the banks is dull. Deposits are low, and the banks talk "tight money." [illegible]

The following table gives dealers' quotations for buying and selling government bonds, local stocks, gold and silver in this market this afternoon; the semi-annual interest periods of the United States bonds are also given:

[illegible]

The range of gold in New York to-day was:

[illegible]

The New York Commercial Advertiser of Saturday says of the prospects of the money market:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

GRAIN IN STORE.

[illegible]

Wheat was firm, but lower; [illegible]

Corn was steady and firm at a slight advance in prices under news of firmness in New York, [illegible]

Oats were dull at yesterday's inside quotations, there being very little inquiry, and the market was only kept up by reports of strength in New York, and the fact of fair shipments from this point, yesterday. [illegible]

Rye was dull, and [illegible] lower, but closed firm at 70c for No. 2. [illegible]

Barley was dull, and [illegible] lower, [illegible]

The movement in seeds was a light one, although the market exhibited a firmer feeling, [illegible]

The following telegrams were received to-day on 'Change:

[illegible]

LIVE STOCK STATISTICS.

Abstract of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED .... Oct. 27.

[illegible]

CLEARED .... Oct. 27.

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

Port of Marquette.

[illegible]

Port of Buffalo.

[illegible]

Lake Freights.

[illegible]

GAS BURNERS.

BUY RHODE ISLAND

Argand Gas Burners.

MALT.

Wyeth & Vandervoort Malting Co.,

[illegible]

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Private Matters.

[illegible]

Your Destiny

[illegible]

ASSESSMENT NOTICES.

Assessment Notice.

Whereas, heretofore, to-wit, on the eleventh (11th) day of October, A. D. 1869, the Board of Trustees of the Town of Hyde Park adopted the following ordinance:

[illegible]

GEO. W. WAITE,
J. H. GRAY,
H. B. BOGUE,
Commissioners.

Assessment Notice.

[illegible]

Assessment Notice.

[illegible]

Assessment Notice.

[illegible]

Assessment Notice.

[illegible]

Assessment Notice.

[illegible]

Assessment Notice.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

CARPETS AND OIL CLOT

GLENECHO MILLS

GERMANTOWN, Pa.

McCallum, Crease & Sloa

Manufacturers, Importers a

Wholesale Dealers in

Carpetings

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c

[illegible]

WAREHOUSE:

No. 509 Chestnut-st

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA

WATCHES.

$15.00.

[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Through Line to California and Ch

[illegible]

STEAM DIRECT TO LONDON.

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY

[illegible]

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY

[illegible]

DYE STUFFS.

ANILINE DYES,

[illegible]

BANKERS.

C. C. PARKS & CO.,

Bankers and Broke

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

MUNROE & CO.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE

[illegible]

WINDOW PULLEYS.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Tr

[illegible]

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUT RAILWAY.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[illegible]

THE CAMPAIGN.

Large and Enthusiastic Meetings in Favor of Reform.

Alderman Shackford Rakes Down the Legislative Lobby.

The Police Investigation and Captain Mike Hickey.

Speeches by Our Next Mayor, A. L. Morrison, and Others.

[illegible]

One of the largest, most enthusiastic, and respectably-composed political gatherings of the campaign was that which assembled last evening at Kuntz's Hall, No. 417 North Clark street, under the auspices of the Citizens' reform movement. The meeting was called to order by Alderman Shackford, who spoke as follows:

[illegible]

Mr. A. L. Morrison was received with loud applause. He lived in the West Division, and said that from Bridgeport to Milwaukee avenue he never saw so much enthusiasm in the most exciting Presidential campaign as he saw in the present canvass. (Applause.) [illegible]

GARRETT BIBLICAL INSTITUTE.

Exercises of the Thirteenth Annual Commencement.

Yearly Meeting of the Trustees and Visiting Committee.

Financial Statement of the Treasurer—A Good Showing.

Our New Civilization.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The exercises attending the thirteenth commencement of the Garrett Biblical Institute of the Methodist Church, at Evanston, were opened on Tuesday morning last, by the examination of the students in the branches of study pursued during the year.

THE EVENING

was devoted to the "Students' Love Feast," which was attended by many persons from abroad. Dr. D. P. Kidder presided, and Elder J. Bowman, of the Iowa Conference, conducted the devotional exercises. Dr. E. O. Haven made some practical remarks concerning the need of real piety, and expressed himself as gratified to see so much of it among the students.

Rev. James Baum urged the students to ask great things of God and look for great answers.

THE EXAMINATION

of the classes was concluded yesterday morning. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.

A new opera is always the feature of a season, whether it be good or bad, and a new opera of Balfe will always be an object of interest to operagoers for the reason that no English composer writes more beautiful melodies. These two facts conspired to fill the Opera House last evening upon the occasion of the presentation of "The Puritan's Daughter" for the first time in this city. In a dramatic point of view the opera has the advantage of a simple, interesting, and well-connected plot, and in the hands of greater actors than those of last evening would undoubtedly produce a genuine dramatic sensation. The story is substantially as follows:

A number of Puritans on the English sea coast, near Dover, have heard that the King, *Charles II.* (Mr. Hall), has set out, attended by only a feeble escort, from London to Dover, and have determined to fall upon the cavalcade and carry off the person of the King. Colonel *Wolf* (Mr. Campbell), a Puritan, who since the Restoration has been living in the mansion of *Sir Edward Wellington*, is the leader of this party of Roundheads. *Wolf* has a daughter, *Mary* (Mme. Parepa-Rosa), and he consents to give her to a buccaneer named *Seymour* (Mr. Howard), who, with his crew, is then in the village, if he will aid the party with his vessel in carrying off the monarch. *Mary* has a lover in *Clifford*, a young Cavalier (Mr. Lawrence). The Puritans meet in a ruined chapel to perfect their scheme, where they are overheard by *Mary* and a serving man named *Ralph* (Mr. Seguin), and she is discovered by the party, who accuse her of listening with intent to disclose their plans to *Clifford*. They then force her to swear that she will wed *Seymour* by threatening *Clifford's* life. [illegible]

[illegible]

Pawnbroker's Sale.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

GAGE—At Evanston, Sunday, Oct. 24, Locke Etheridge, eldest child of Sarah E. and L. Gage, aged 4 years and 1 month.

ALLISON—Thomas D., infant son of Thomas D. and Della Allison.

Funeral to-day at 2 o'clock.

SLASSON—In this city, Oct. 27, Carrie, youngest daughter of Enos and Ellen H. Slasson.

Funeral at 1 o'clock p. m. to-day.

GIVEN—Oct. 21, 1869, Rosalie Arabella, daughter of Benjamin L. and Sarah Given, aged 7 years 8 months and 18 days.

☞ Orleans Falls (Me.) Journal please copy.

DUNN—In this city, October 26, H. M. Dunn, aged 88 years 7 months and 13 days.

☞ Milwaukee, Wis., and Morristown, N. J., papers please copy.

Funeral from his late residence, 45 East Harrison street, Friday, at 1 p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

LOCAL MATTERS.

[illegible]

Early Thursday Morning the residence of Lawrence Barr, No. 300 North Clark street, was entered by burglars. Mr. Barr became aware of their presence, and set upon them. In giving chase he stumbled over a box, and the thieves made their escape. They succeeded in taking with them a watch valued at $25.

The Course of Free Lectures prepared by the Young Men's Christian Association, to be given in the lecture-room of the association, will be opened to-night by President Haven, of the North-western University, at Evanston. His subject is "Dreams and Dreamers." Dr. Haven's reputation as a scholar and orator ought to secure him a full house.

John M. Armstrong, ex-Alderman of the old Thirteenth Ward, was, on Tuesday evening last, presented with an elegant gold-headed cane, a testimonial of the esteem in which he is held as a man, and of the appreciation of the services rendered by him to the ward, especially in the location of Lincoln Park.

Yesterday Morning a fire broke out in the basement of No. 198 Lake street, a three-story frame building, owned by E. E. Marx, and occupied by August Sak as a drug store. Damage, about $50; fully insured. The fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary.

At 8 O'Clock Last Evening a fire broke out in the library of Alderman Woodard, No. 46 South Ann street. The inmates succeeded in extinguishing the flames. Loss in furniture, books, &c., $200.

Some Parties unknown stole eighteen pairs of pantaloons from an express wagon, standing in front of Coon & Bradley's, No. 16 Lake street, yesterday morning. The goods were being removed from J. Johnson, No. 96 Chicago avenue.

The Distillery of Gooderham, Worts & Co., of Toronto, Canada, was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday last. [illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

(ESTABLISHED 1856.)

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Auctioneers and Dry Goods Commission Merchants,

5, 7, 9 AND 11 RANDOLPH-ST.

Domestic Dry Goods,

Cloths and Cassimeres, Beavers, Dress Goods, Wool Knit Goods, Hosiery, Carpets, Blankets, Comfortables, Etc., Etc.,

AT AUCTION,

Thursday, Oct. 28, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

AT OUR SALESROOMS,

5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.,

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

☞ Catalogues ready on Wednesday.

300 CASES CHAMPAGNE

AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, Oct. 29, at 11 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st., we shall offer and sell at Auction, by order of the manufacturers,

300 Cases Fine Champagne.

The above is recommended to Dealers and Hotel Keepers as an EXCELLENT ARTICLE—the parties offering wishing to introduce it to the public by offering at Auction Sale. Parties wishing to purchase will be furnished with a sample bottle by applying at our office. The above is worthy the attention of dealers. Sale without reserve.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Regular Saturday's Sale.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

New and Second-hand Furniture, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Crockery, Stoves, Mirrors, Glass Ware, Plated Ware,

PIANO FORTES, &c., &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, Oct. 30, at 9½ o'clock a. m., at our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

Regular Friday's Sale OF New and Second-hand

FURNITURE,

Carpets, Crockery, &c.

ALSO, A SPLENDID LOT OF

FURS,

CONSISTING OF

Ermine, Mink, & Siberian Squirrel,

AT AUCTION,

FRIDAY, Oct. 29, at 10 o'clock a. m., at our Rooms. We sell New Furniture at Retail, and ship to all parts of the country, and warrant it equal to any sold by regular dealers, at from 25 to 40 per cent less.

Sell at Auction EVERY FRIDAY to the highest bidder. COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers, 166 South Clark-st.

By GEARY & CO.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE,

By GEARY & CO., Pawnbrokers,

At their Office, corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts., commencing

Thursday, at 9½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.,

And will continue until all is sold.

The stock of Unredeemed Pledges on hand is very large, and consists of Fine Gold Watches of ladies' and gentlemen's sizes; Fine Gold Chains, Vest, Long Fob and Chatelaine. Also, Solid Gold Sets, Pins and Rings, and a large lot of Silver Watches, English, Swiss and American make.

Opera Glasses, Guns, Revolvers, Instruments, &c., &c.

A large stock of Winter Overcoats, and other winter Clothing.

Some Piece Goods and Ladies' Wear—Dresses, Cloaks, Dress Goods, Shawls, &c., and a large lot of Mink Furs; also, Squirrel and Ermine do.; and the great miscellaneous stock usually found in a Pawnbroker's Shop.

GEARY & CO., Pawnbrokers.

BY SCHLOSSMAN & SON,

39 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 28 and 29, at 10 o'clock each day,

CATALOGUE SALE OF

FINE GOLD WATCHES,

Diamonds and Jewelry,

Of every description, ever offered in this market at Auction, direct from the manufacturers, from Europe, consisting of

Chronometer Watches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Watches (Diamond Setting), Neck Chains, Diamond Pins and Earrings, Charms, Diamond Set Bracelets and Rings, Lockets, &c., &c.

All of the above goods are of the very latest styles and the finest quality. Goods on exhibition three days previous to the sale to the trade and consumers.

Good accommodations for ladies. Catalogues now ready. G. W. BECKFORD, Auctioneer.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22 LAKE-ST.,

WILL OFFER FOR SALE AT AUCTION, ON

Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 27 and 28,

At 9½ o'clock a. m. each day, the largest and best assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CLOTHING,

Velvets, Belt Ribbons, Linen Handkerchiefs, Collars, Edgings, Woollen Knit Goods, Gloves, &c.,

EVER OPENED IN CHICAGO.

BY J. B. FITCH.

N. W. CORNER OF CARROLL & CURTIS-STS.,

SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE,

October 29th, at 10 a. m.,

CONSISTING OF

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS,

Brussels, Three Ply and Ingrain Carpets, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture, Stoves, in fact all articles necessary for housekeeping.

J. B. FITCH, Auctioneer.

By A. LIKENS,

No. 28 West Randolph-st. Auction Sale on Friday morning, Oct. 29, at 10 o'clock. Large sale of Unclaimed Baggage and Forfeited Collaterals, by order of the Barnes Hotel, consisting of Trunks, Valises, Overcoats, Watches, Jewelry, three Sewing Machines, lot of Crockery Ware. At 11½ o'clock, two valuable Diamond Finger Rings. The whole to be sold without reserve.

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

PAREPA-ROSA

GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.

CARL ROSA and C. D. HESS & CO., Proprietors and Directors. D. DE VIVO, Business Manager. HARRY JACKSON, Stage Manager.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING will be produced Balfe's Popular and Picturesque Opera,

THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Miss Rose Hersee as Arline.

Messrs. NORDBLOM (his first appearance in opera), S. C. CAMPBELL, E. SEGUIN, Miss STOCKTON, and others. Conductor, Mr. ANTHONY REIFF.

To-morrow, MARITANA, MARITANA.

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA.

Saturday Night, TROVATORE.

SATURDAY GRAND GALA MATINEE.

MATINEE Admission, $1, including reserved seats, which can be SECURED TO-DAY at the Box Office. Admission, $1. Reserved Seats—Dress Circle, Parquette, Dress Circle, and Balcony, $1.50. Balcony Boxes (4 seats), $8. Family Circle, 50 cents. SEATS secured SIX DAYS in advance at the Box Office of the Opera House from 9 to 6 o'clock.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF THE BRILLIANT ARTISTE,

MRS. D. P. BOWERS,

Supported by the Popular Young Actor,

MR. J. C. McCOLLOM.

Great Dramatic Triumph!

In consequence of its UNPARALLELED SUCCESS, will be repeated

Every Evening this Week and Saturday Matinee,

Falconer's Great Play, entitled

MARY STUART.

Mary Stuart (Queen of Scots)........Mrs. D. P. Bowers

Lord George Douglas........Mr. J. C. McCollom

☞ The Press of the city unite in pronouncing Mrs. Bowers' acting of Mary Stuart as her GREATEST TRIUMPH, claiming it as equal, and in some respects superior, to those great artistes, Ristori and Janauschek.

Friday, Benefit of Mrs. Bowers.

☞ Next week, MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON as RIP VAN WINKLE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN, PROPRIETOR & MANAGER.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, Oct. 28, 29 and 30, also at the Grand Matinee Saturday at 2½ o'clock,

NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

Founded on Reade's Thrilling Novel, illustrating, in life-like manner, the HORRORS OF PRISON LIFE IN ENGLAND, and the Discovery of Gold in Australia. Splendid Cast. Handsome Appointments.

Monday afternoon, Nov. 1, Grand Matinee at 2½ o'clk. "MARY WARNER," now drawing great excitement at Booth's Theatre, N. Y., will shortly be produced.

FARWELL HALL.

Vocal and Instrumental

CONCERT,

Of Classic and Miscellaneous Music, by the

MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB,

(Their Twenty-first Season),

AT FARWELL HALL,

Monday Evening, Nov. 1st.

ARTISTS:

WM. SCHULTZE, THOS. RYAN,

CARL MEISEL, ED. HEINDL,

WULF FRIES.

Assisted by the Distinguished High Soprano,

MISS JENNY BUSK,

From the Conservatories of Leipsic and Paris.

Tickets, $1. For sale at the principal Music and Book stores. No extra charge for reserved seats.

Box Office now open.

Doors open at 7¼—Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

This (Wednesday), Oct. 27, and every evening during the week,

Emerson & Manning's Minstrels,

IN THEIR NEW PROGRAMME.

THE BEST BILL OF THE SEASON.

If you want to have a good LAUGH, go early and secure your seats, and see

LAURA STOP THE EXPRESS TRAIN AT 10:15.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STOLEN—$50 REWARD—FROM ROOM 14 Reynolds Block, "Bancroft's History of the United States," in four volumes. I will pay $50 reward for the books and $50 for the detection and conviction of the thief. E. McCRENEY.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A GOOD STOCK OF LIGHT FAMILY carriages, top and no top, and side-seat buggies, which we offer at very low prices. SHELTON & TUTTLE, 10 and 22 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUSINESS HORSE, GENTLE and sound in every particular. Inquire at No. 137 Chicago-av., corner of Market-st., in the grocery store.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—OFFICES AND STORES.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

EMPLOYMENT AGENTS.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

WANTED.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Yield of Cotton, Cereals, Etc.

The President's Long Branch Letter to Judge Dent.

Favorable Showing of Treasurer Spinner's Report.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.

THE PRESIDENT TO JUDGE DENT.

The following is the letter of the President addressed to Judge Dent last summer, while the latter was seeking to secure the Conservative nomination for Governor of Mississippi:

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 1, 1869.

[illegible]